

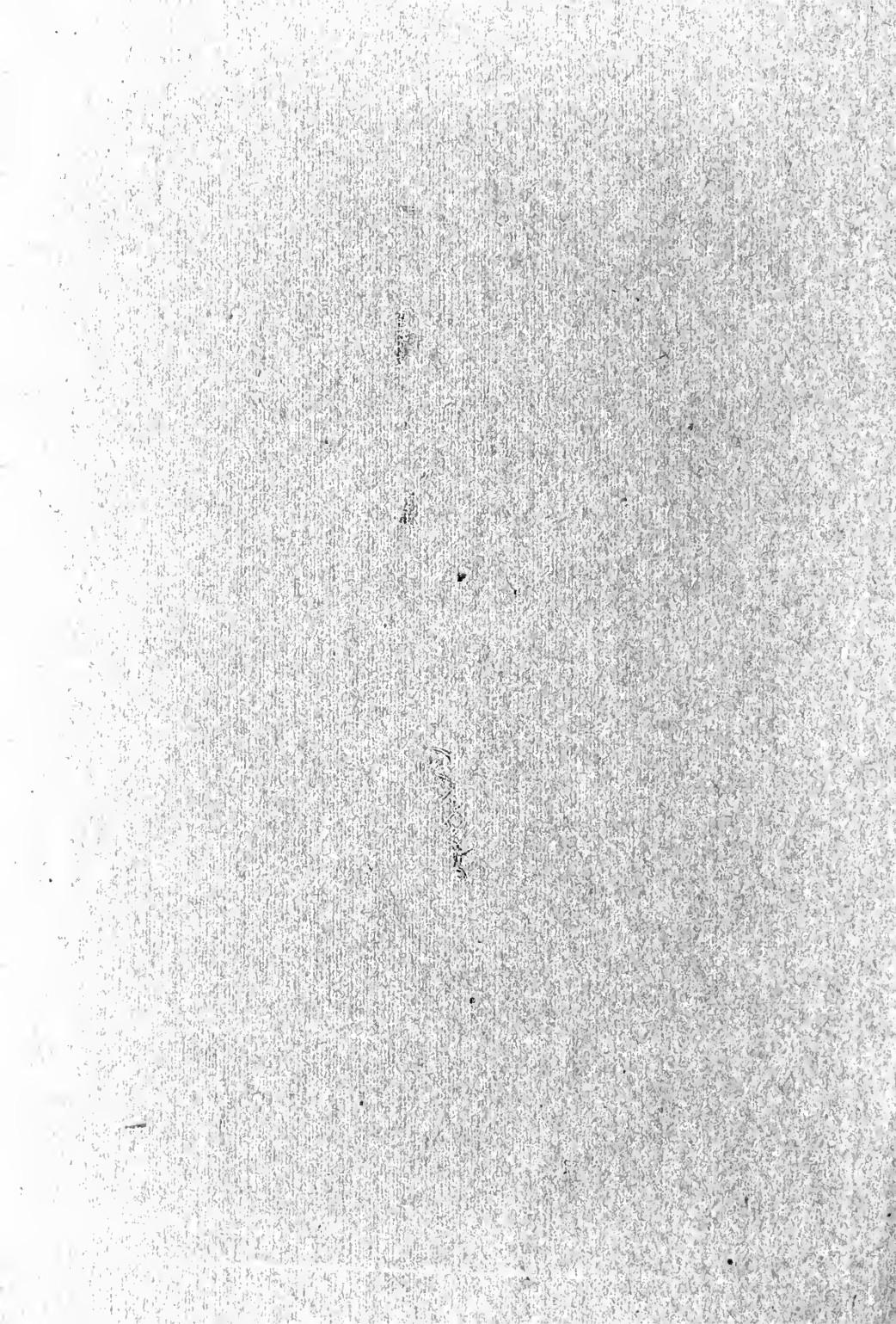
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A GUIDE BOOK
TO
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
AND
ITHACA

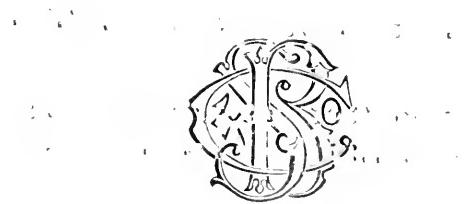


SILVER, BURDETT AND COMPANY
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

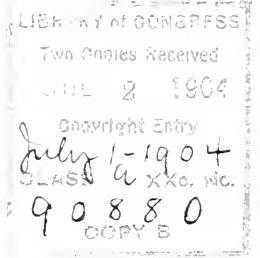


A GUIDE BOOK
TO
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
AND
ITHACA
WITH THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS



SILVER, BURDETT AND COMPANY
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO



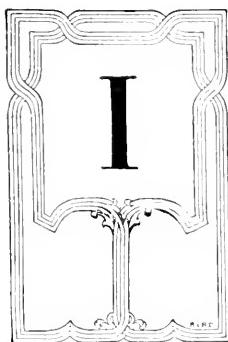
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A GUIDE BOOK TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY AND ITHACA

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ITHACA



ITHACA (resident population 13,136 in 1900) lies partly on an alluvial plain at the head of Cayuga Lake (378 feet above the sea), and partly on the surrounding hills which rise, within the city limits, to an elevation of more than 500 feet above the valley. The region was probably visited by French missionaries to the Iroquois as early as 1652, and in 1779 a detachment of Sullivan's Expedition passed through it (tablet on the Ithaca Hotel), but the first white settlement was not made until 1789 (tablet on the Town Hall). Evidences of the prosperity of the village, especially after the opening of the Erie Canal (1825), and the chartering (in 1828) of the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad (now the Ithaca Division of the Lackawanna) to connect with Pennsylvania's system of "slack-water navigation" at Owego, may be seen in the pillared houses on North Geneva Street, and near Dewitt Park, and especially in the Clinton House on North Cayuga Street, built in 1831, and supposed, in its day, to be the most imposing hotel between New York and Buffalo.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ITHACA

After leaving the Lehigh Valley station (map, p. 47) on west side of the city, whence there is a good view of East the Hill, crowned by the University buildings, the trolley soon turns into State Street, passing the Lackawanna station (map, p. 46), and in about a mile reaches the corner of Tioga Street, whence a branch (free transfers) runs two miles north to Renwick Park on the lake.

In the Wilgus Block, S. W. corner of Tioga and State Streets, are the rooms of the Business Men's Association (map, p. 44), which maintains a free bureau of information.

Continuing on the main line of the street railway, we may proceed to the Cornell Campus by either of two routes. The cars marked "Eddy" climb State Street hill, passing the brown stone Cornell Infirmary, at the corner of Spring Street, and the large gray Cascadilla Place with the adjacent gateway to the University grounds (on the left) just after leaving Eddy Street. At the corner of Huestis Street on the right stands Sheldon Court, a private dormitory for students. Here a branch line (extra fare) diverges to the right through Oak Avenue, passing the buildings of the Cascadilla School (map, p. 44), and leading to the East Ithaca station of the Lehigh Valley. To the north Central Avenue crosses a stone bridge over Cascadilla ravine to the University Campus, which the railway reaches by another bridge, nearer the Gymnasium.

The cars marked "Stewart" turn into that street at the corner beyond the Infirmary, and presently cross Cascadilla ravine. At the end of the bridge, which affords a



The Ithaca Falls

pleasing glimpse of the city below, stands the Town and Gown Club house. A number of the college fraternities have chapter houses hereabouts (see plan, p. 43), and in South Avenue; and there are others, one with a detached,

windowless lodge-room of star shape, to the north of University Avenue. Then comes a lofty bridge (125 feet above the water) spanning Fall Creek Gorge, and affording an attractive vista of the valley and of West Hill opposite, seen between the cliffs and over the brink of the beautiful Ithaca Falls. The Forest Fall too, just above the bridge, is still lovely, though sadly defaced by the unsightly "old powerhouse" of the street railway, now abandoned. Our



The Valley and Cayuga Lake from the University Campus

car climbs still higher, and in rounding "Inspiration Point" affords a prospect of lake and hill perhaps unmatched for beauty even in this beautiful region. The line continues through the new suburb known as Cornell

Heights, passing Highland Avenue (views) which leads to the pretty grounds of the Ithaca Country Club, and then swings to the south, recrossing Fall Creek just below Trip-hammer Fall (72 feet), and the Hydraulic Laboratory (see pp. 33, 43). Thus we enter the Campus from the north instead of the south, and presently meet the Eddy Street car, which descends by Stewart Avenue, while we descend by Eddy Street. The complete circuit, in either direction, is locally known as "The Loop," and a ride around it will reveal sufficient variety of natural beauty and of architectural effort to interest the most experienced traveler.

The Stewart Avenue ride brings into view several points associated with the memory of Ezra Cornell. His "farm house," now enlarged, stands in the grove at the corner of South Avenue, and a little to the north and west, near the cemetery, is "Llenroc" (map, p. 44), the larger gray stone house erected in his later years. Some of its exterior carvings are exceptionally handsome. The dam below the lower Fall Creek bridge diverts part of the water into a tunnel, hewn for three hundred feet through the rock, by building which (he was then only twenty-three years of age) Mr. Cornell substantially improved the water power of the mills below—and incidentally his own finances.

CORNELL'S HISTORY

Cornell University, founded in 1865, owes its existence to the combined action of the United States Government, as expressed in the "Morrill Land Grant"; of the State of New York, in appropriating the funds derived from the Land Grant to the use of Cornell University, and of Ezra Cornell, who gave large sums to the new institution, and who, by his foresight and sound judgment, so managed the lands granted that they yielded a larger return for New York than was secured by any other state. But this endowment was not obtained at once. The first fifteen years of the University were a struggle for existence, and not until 1882 was she enabled to begin a new life, and to look forward to a development and growth which should enable her, even in small measure, to fulfil the desire of Ezra Cornell to found "an institution where any person can find instruction in any study."

This growth and development has been due, further, to the generous aid of Henry W. Sage, for years Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University. His gifts were numerous, the most prominent being the Library, with its generous endowment for the purchase of books. Since his death, his sons have continued to serve the University by their counsel, and have made large gifts of money and buildings. From other friends besides the Sages, the



Dr. Andrew Dickson White, First President of Cornell University

institution has received much aid, and the widening of her sphere of activity is due also in no small measure to the establishment here by the State of New York of Colleges of Veterinary Medicine, and of Agriculture, administered by the University; and to the generosity of a citizen of New York who built a splendid building for the Medical College in New York City, and furnished means for its maintenance.

The first president of the University, Andrew D. White, had been associated with Ezra Cornell in the New York Legislature, and had assisted him there in procuring the charter for the new college. Under President White's supervision the educational policies of the University were determined, and were carried out so far as limited means permitted. During these years (1867–1885) there grew up the spirit of earnest and serious work on the part of students which is such a characteristic of Cornell life to-day. In this period, too, the extension of all privileges to women was made a permanent policy. The realization of the wishes of the founder has been slowly but steadily brought about under the succeeding administrations of Charles Kendall Adams (1885–1892), and (since 1892) of Jacob Gould Schurman, who have maintained and advanced the institution in a manner worthy of those who first lived and labored here.

The number of students has shown a steady increase of late, as the figures show: in 1870, 563; 1880, 463; 1890, 1,329; 1900, 2,980; 1904, 3,640.



President Jacob Gould Schurman

L. of C.

The property of the University amounts at the present time to upwards of twelve million dollars, of which four millions are in real estate and equipment, and eight millions in productive funds.

Instruction in the University is given throughout the entire year. The regular school year, divided into two terms, extends from the last of September to the last of June. The departments of Invertebrate Zoölogy and Paleontology, continue throughout the summer, and there is a summer session of six weeks especially for teachers. Special courses in the winter are given in agriculture and in veterinary science.



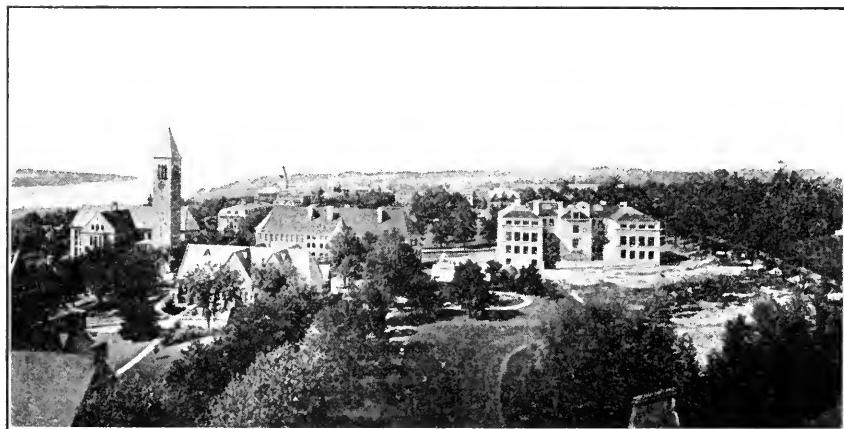
THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

The grounds and buildings of the University are situated on the plateau above Cayuga Lake, and to the N. E. of the town, which from its center in the valley has grown far up the hillside. The streams which cross this plateau on their way to Cayuga Lake have eaten deep channels in the soft rock (Portage Sandstone), making the gorges so characteristic of this part of central New York. The University lies between two of these gorges, Cascadilla and Fall



The Entrance to the Campus

Creek, and the grounds (about 500 acres) extend one-half mile from south to north, and about a mile back from the west edge or front of the plateau. One hundred acres form a park in which the buildings stand, 50 acres are devoted to an athletic field and play-ground, and 350 acres are for farm and garden purposes, and in forest and woodland. The buildings, above twenty in number, are all used for the purposes of instruction. The University has no dormitories

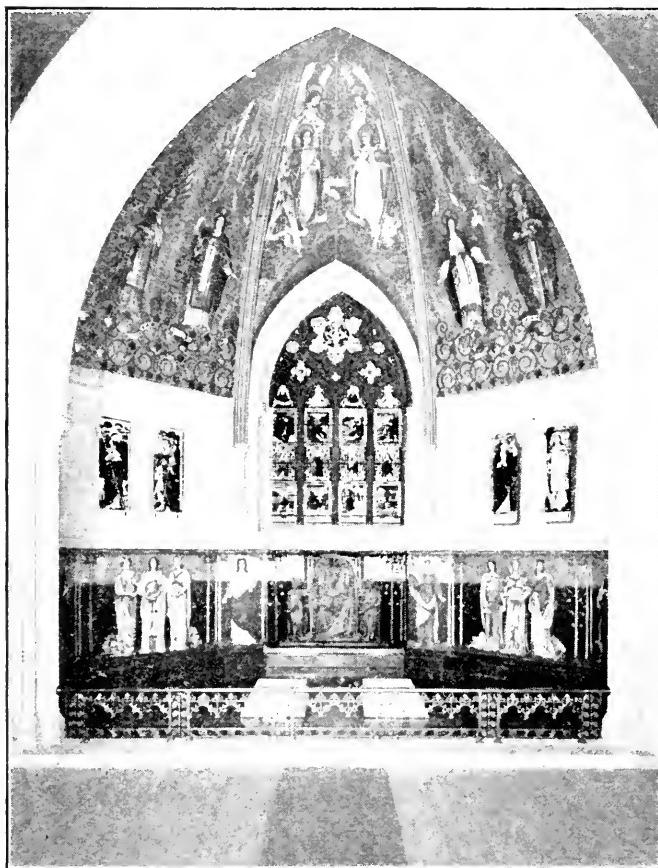


The Northern Part of the Campus

except the two buildings for women, Sage College and Sage Cottage.

The following description of the various buildings begins at the south end of the Campus. (See plan on p. 43.)

Starting from the junction of the street railway and Huestis Street, we cross a stone bridge over Cascadilla Gorge, and proceed north on Central Avenue. A pleasant ten-minute walk may be taken by following the Goldwin



The Memorial Apse in the Sage Chapel

Smith Walk (see plan, p. 43) up one side of the gorge, and back to the bridge on the other. Fraternity houses stand on either side of the street at the top of the hill, and on the right is the Armory and Gymnasium of red brick. It is used by the departments of Physical Training and of Military Science. Immediately back of this (west of the rail-

way) is the heating plant which supplies steam to all university buildings. The level space in front of the Armory is used as drill and exercise ground. At its north-east corner, close by the railway, stands an Alaskan totem pole. This was brought from a deserted Alaskan Indian village in 1899. It is 30 feet high, and carved with the totem of the halibut, owl and bear tribes. These poles are connected with the family and clan relations of the natives, and are rarely seen outside their original homes.

Continuing our walk towards the north, we cross South Avenue, and bear to the right along the curving road leading past Sage College. Sage College is in no sense an "annex." It has no separate faculty, nor is separate instruction here given to women except in physical training. Women meet with men in the same classrooms and under the same teachers. The central portion of the college was erected in 1875, by Henry W. Sage (see tablet over main entrance). The building has been subsequently enlarged, and now contains accommodations for three hundred. At the N. E. corner of the building is the entrance to the women's gymnasium, and on the S. E. are the conservatories of the department of botany, where may be seen a fine display of flowers varying according to the season.

Just after leaving Sage College we cross a small bridge and reach (to the left) Barnes Hall, a building given in 1888 as a home for the Cornell University Christian Association, by Alfred S. Barnes of New York. Two rooms on the street floor are of special interest to visitors.

The library (first room to the left) contains a choice collection of books on Biblical literature, the gift of Gen. Alfred C. Barnes. The walls of the Trophy Room are covered with various prizes and banners won by Cornell men in intercollegiate contests. These are all inscribed, and make an interesting history of the University's athletic activities. At the secretary's office may be obtained information (*gratuitous*) about all matters which concern visitors or prospective students. Beyond is the Association's reading room (open to all). On the floor above are a large auditorium for lectures, etc., seating 750, and a smaller auditorium known as the "west dome."

Directly to the north of Barnes Hall is the Sage Chapel. Of the original building erected in 1874 to serve as a college church, but a small portion (extreme west end) is now standing, the remainder having given way to an enlarged structure. Notable in the main chapel is the Memorial Apse, covered with a Venetian mosaic, the work of Messrs. J. & R. Lamb, of New York, which forms the most extensive scheme of figure mosaics yet attempted in this country. Processions of the sciences flanked by figures of young manhood and beauty, and of the arts flanked by young womanhood and truth, lead up through beauty and truth, respectively, to a central, seated figure of philosophy in the center space, who lifts his eyes from the completed scroll of human wisdom to the mysteries of the Cross, symbolized on the ceiling, where it is surrounded by angels and archangels. Notable further in the main chapel are

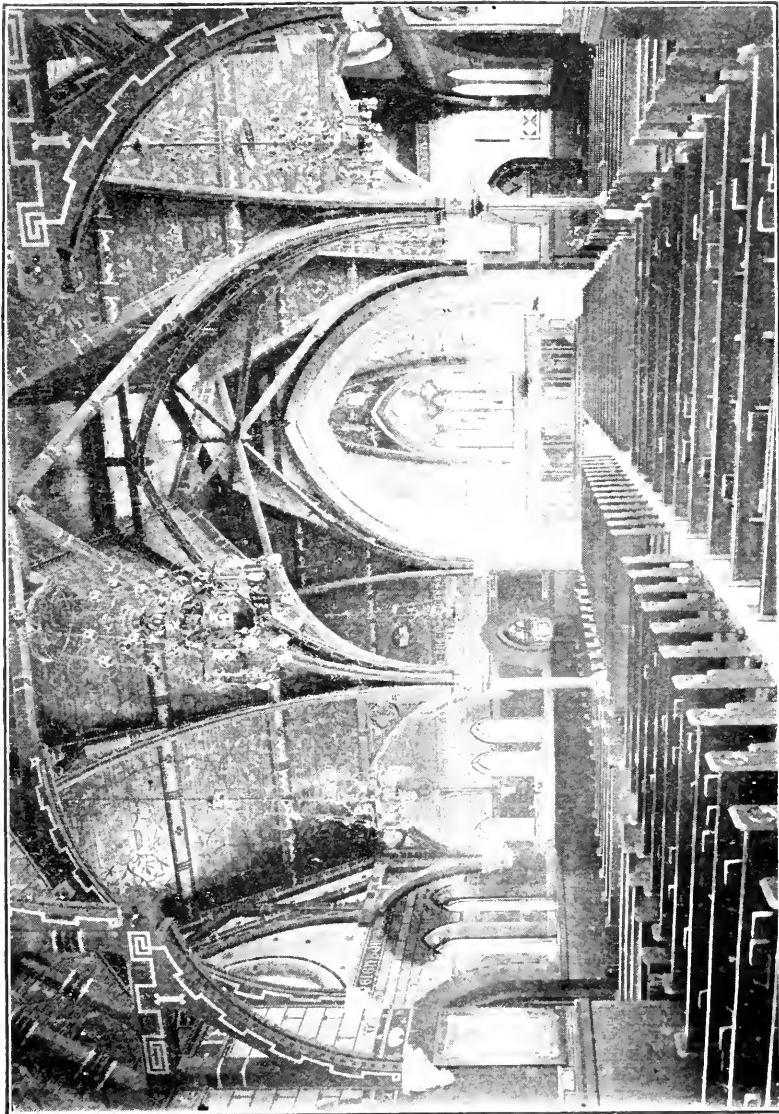
the mosaic floor by the pulpit; the symbolic decorations of the roof and walls, and the memorial tablets, especially the one in memory of Bayard Taylor (S. W. corner of nave and transept).

The Memorial Chapel opens from the main chapel at the N. W. end. It contains rich memorial windows by Clayton and Bell, of London, designed to commemorate the connection of Ezra Cornell, John McGraw and Jennie McGraw-Fiske with the University, and to associate them with earlier benefactors of education. Directly beneath the north window is a recumbent figure of Ezra Cornell, in white marble, by William W. Story. Near the entrance is a smaller recumbent figure of Mrs. Andrew D. White, by Ezekiel, of Rome.

By the terms of the charter of the University, persons of any religious denomination or no religious denomination are equally eligible to all offices and appointments; but it is expressly ordered that "at no time shall a majority of the Board of Trustees be of any one religious sect or of no religious sect." Religious services, provided for by the Dean Sage Preachership Endowment, are conducted in Sage Chapel by eminent clergymen of various religious denominations. During term time there is an organ recital on every week day except Saturday, at 5 p.m., and once in each week a choral performance.

Directly north of the chapel is Boardman Hall (main entrance from the quadrangle, on the north side), devoted exclusively to the uses of the College of Law. In addition

The Interior of the Sage Chapel

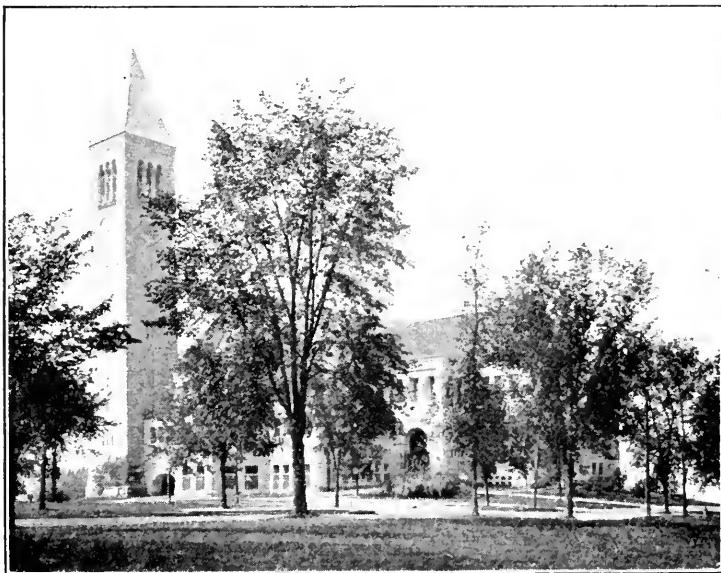


to lecture rooms and offices, it contains a library, exceptionally complete in reports and treatises on American and English law.

Of special interest to the visitor are the portraits of great jurists which hang upon the walls of the library room. They are the gift of former President Andrew D. White, who, when presenting them to the University, characterized their originals as follows: First Grotius, who still recognized a divine law of justice in the midst of the riot and unreason of the Thirty-Years' War, following as it did upon the heels of seventy similar years on the Netherlands. Second, Thomasius, who struggled to free humanity from examination by torture and to overthrow the belief in witchcraft—the greatest statesman in German history between Luther and Bismarck. Third, William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, in some respects the greatest judge that has ever sat as Chief Justice of England, who made the great declaration that although slavery might exist in the English colonies, a slave was of necessity free on touching the soil of England. Fourth, Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden. Above all things he loved an enlightened constitutional liberty. He therefore stood with Burke and Pitt for the colonies. Fifth, John Marshall, and lastly Chancellor Kent.

The walls of the lecture rooms on the first floor hold a choice collection of prints of famous lawyers and judges. On the stair-landing stands a bust of Judge Douglas Boardman, first Dean of the College of Law.

Directly west of Boardman Hall is the gray stone University Library, with its tall clock tower. The building is 170 by 150 feet in dimension and has a capacity of 475,000 volumes. The number of volumes in the building at present is 280,000 and 45,000 pamphlets. The average annual addition by purchase is about 12,000 volumes. The library is made up to an unusual extent of collections gathered by specialists and scholars in various departments. A list of these is given in the University

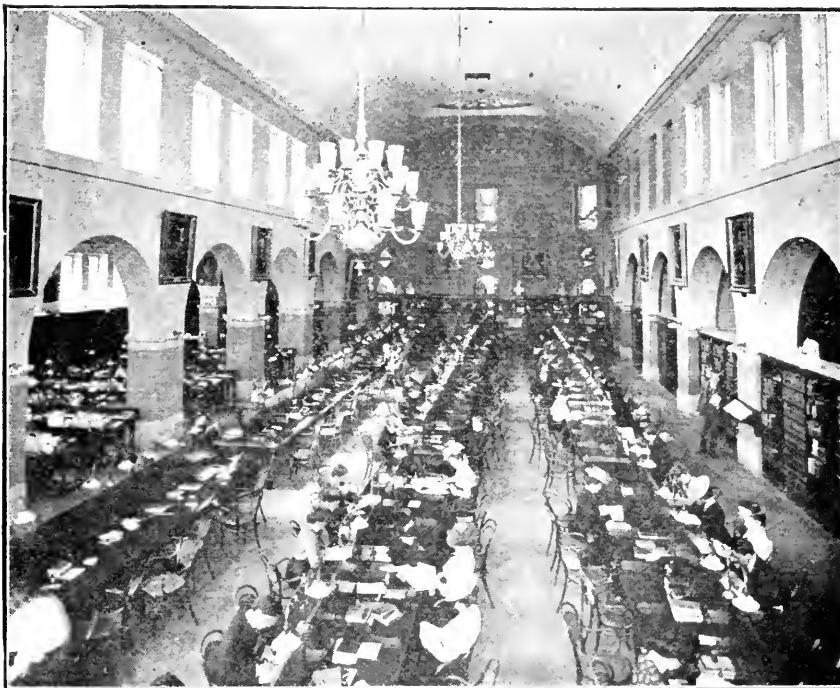


The University Library

Register. The most notable is the Dante collection, presented by Willard Fiske. Upon entering the building we face, hanging upon the staircase, a bronze tablet placed

here in memory of Clifton Brown, a student who was killed in the Spanish war. A short flight of steps leads up to a lobby, where are arranged a series of cases for the display of some of the Library's rarities. Cases I-VII contain manuscripts and early books illustrative of the development of the book arts. In case VIII are Waldseemüller's "Cosmographiae Introductio," printed at St. Dié in 1507, and open at the passage which first suggested the name "America." Also the Giustiniani Psalter of 1516, containing, in a note to the 19th psalm, the earliest printed biography of Columbus. Other rare Americana are in Case XI, and Case IX contains books from the great Dante Collection. As the west end of the lobby hangs an Egyptian papyrus manuscript of the "Book of the Dead." Just to the left of this is an interesting relief map of the region to the south-west of Ithaca, which is well worth studying by excursionists.

Opening from this lobby to the left is the Periodical Room. Here are kept the current numbers of many of the periodicals (in all over 2,000) received at the Library. The main Reading Room, where the library work of most of the undergraduates is done, contains places for 220 readers. On the wall hang portraits of the founder and of other benefactors and officers of the University. The room contains a selected reference library of 8,000 volumes grouped by subject. These may be used in any part of the reading room by any reader. If additional books are wished they must be sought in the card catalogue and will



The Main Reading Room of the Library

be furnished immediately from the stacks. The privilege of removing books for home use is enjoyed by officers of the University and to a limited extent by the more advanced students. Visitors desiring to make special and detailed study of some subject may be admitted to the stack room or to the seminary rooms by special permission.

The White Library is reached by a short flight of steps from the lobby, and is open during certain hours of every week day. It contains the historical collections made by President White and presented to the University. Near

the fire-place stands the president's chair, with fine wood carving, and busts of Mr. and Mrs. White. The windows on either side afford beautiful views to the north and south.

Proceeding north from the Library we come to the row of blue stone buildings which are the oldest on the grounds and which are named for benefactors of the University (tablets over the middle entrance to each). Morrill Hall contains the various offices of administration (address inquiries to the Registrar's office, middle entry), classrooms, and, in the top floor, the laboratory and lecture room of the department of Psychology, with much interesting apparatus for experimental work. The students' coöperative society —The Coöp—conducts a book and general supply store in the basement at the north end.

McGraw Hall, the central one of the three, houses in the south wing the departments of Geology and related sciences, including Geography. First floor, lecture room with relief maps on tables and walls; second floor, laboratories with interesting maps and models. The laboratory of geography with its equipment, is of particular interest to teachers.

In the central portion of the building on the first floor, is the Museum of Casts, containing also models and reproductions from ancient works of art. Notable are the Greek vases and the replicas of gold work (case in south room). Catalogues of the museum may be borrowed of the janitor. The second floor, with two galleries, contains, in very crowded condition at present, a museum of

antiquities: early stone and metal implements, pottery from Central and South America; an Egyptian mummy. Also a collection of objects to illustrate zoology; a large number of anatomical preparations, including the unique collection of brains (case in north end), and specimens of minerals and fossils. The north wing contains the department of Physiology.

White Hall is devoted mainly to classrooms. On the third floor (south entrance) is a lecture room (No. 6) of the department of Greek, with a select equipment, including a fine relief map of Athens, and on the fourth floor the laboratory of the department of Education. Across the hall on the same floor are the rooms of the department



Central Avenue and the Library Tower

of Oratory, containing a fine collection of portraits of Lincoln. At the north end, second floor, is the laboratory of Entomology.

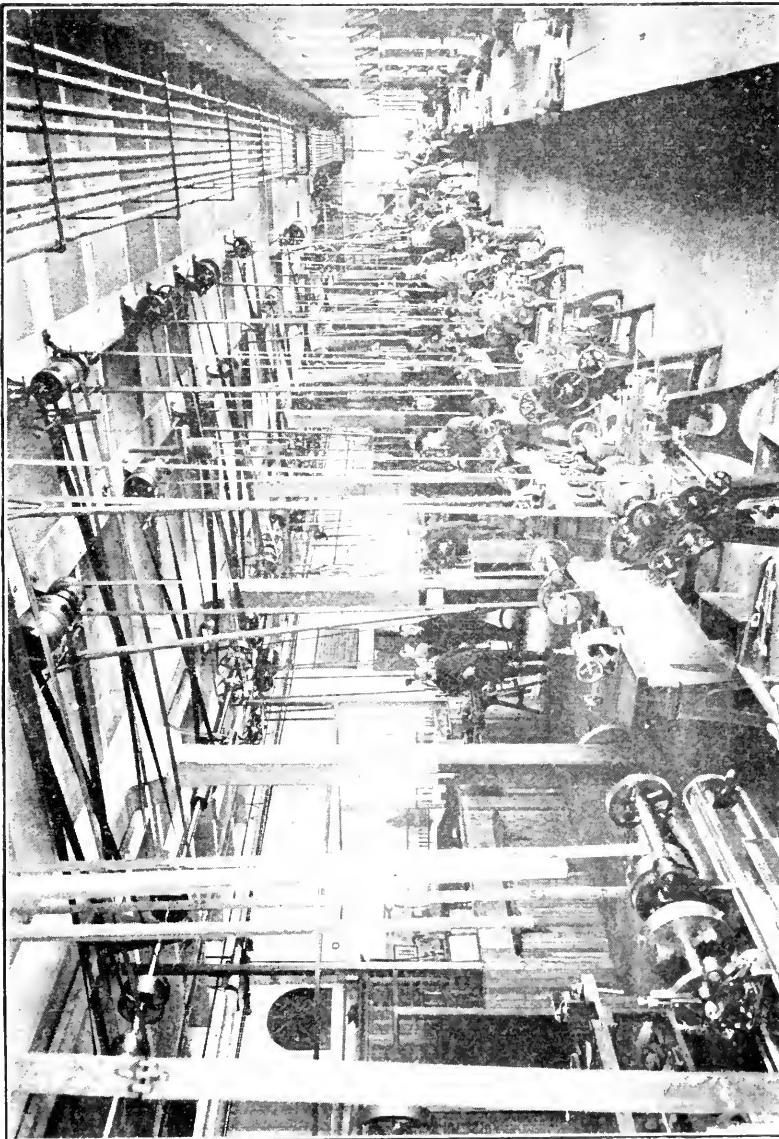
At the north end of Central Avenue stands Franklin Hall, a red stone building devoted at present to the work in Physics. It contains collections of physical apparatus (center entrance, second door to the right), a workshop (basement), and a fine equipment (on top floor) for work in photography. To the rear of Franklin Hall stands the Dynamo Laboratory, devoted to experimental work in electricity.

A new laboratory (Rockefeller Hall) is now (1904) being built for the department of Physics.

West of Franklin Hall stands the large brick Morse Hall, in whose numerous laboratories every kind of chemical research is carried on. On the first floor (to the right) is a chemical library, and on the second floor a large lecture room, with very complete equipment for purposes of demonstration, and a museum of chemistry with much interesting material.

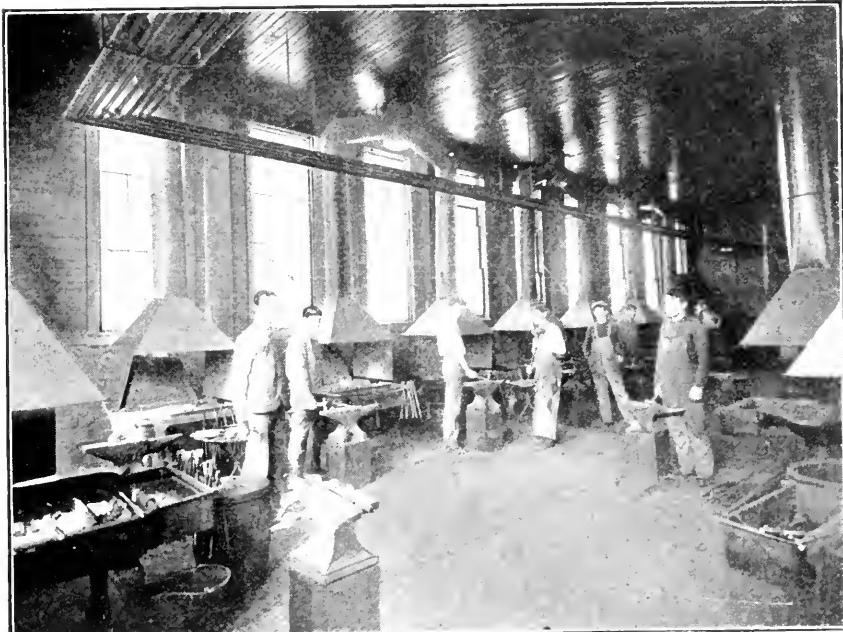
We now retrace our steps past Franklin Hall and reach the Sibley College buildings. This college bears the name of Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, a generous giver of funds for its equipment and endowment. It comprises various engineering schools, including mechanical, electrical, marine and railway engineering. The plant is remarkably complete in its collection of apparatus and machinery for investigation and practice. Much of the apparatus used in the work of instruction was built by students of the college.

The Interior of a Machine Shop



The front row of buildings consists of a central portion, surmounted by a dome, and an east and a west wing. We enter the west wing by the south door and reach the laboratories, drafting rooms and work rooms in electrical engineering. The drawing rooms on the second and third floors contain much interesting material and models of electrical machinery. Returning to the sidewalk, we enter the central building, which contains a large museum of machinery and of manufactured products of various descriptions, and a reading room with a large assortment of engineering papers and periodicals. The second and third floors are devoted to an auditorium. Returning once more to the sidewalk we pass to the east wing occupied by the departments of Machine Design and of Marine Engineering. On the second and third floors will be found interesting collections of models of various works, including steamships, and many drawings of similar objects.

We may pass around the end of these buildings and enter, at the east, the row of buildings immediately to the rear. Here are the laboratories and drawing rooms in Experimental Engineering. Of special interest are the machines, in the second room, on the ground floor, for testing the strength of materials. Crossing the passageway we enter the west building, turn sharply to the left, and reach by a flight of steps the wood-working rooms in the second floor. Visitors may be interested to trace the process of training in wood and metal work, which students begin in this room. Small wooden models made by them



The Blacksmith Shop

in their work are given as souvenirs. Returning to the first floor we may pass through the large machine shop with its varied apparatus and reach a room in which the experimental engines are placed, including a 150 horse-power, triple expansion Corliss engine and a steam-turbine. Between the west end of this building and west of the front building is the dynamo room containing a number of dynamos used for furnishing light to the University buildings and for experimental purposes. Following the road between the rear buildings and the gorge, a few steps bring us to the blacksmith shop and foundry, where visitors will be interested in seeing the actual work performed by students.

The Sibley College buildings close the north end of the Campus. We now turn back to Lincoln Hall, the red stone building at the east of the quadrangle, occupied by the Colleges of Civil Engineering and of Architecture. Entering at the N. W. corner we pass up to the main floor and turn left into the Museum, which contains a large collection of models of construction, photographs of great engineering works and instruments of every kind. On the floor above are the offices of the U. S. Weather Bureau, where the interesting process of making up the daily weather map may be seen. The building contains in its laboratories (basement floor) a large equipment for work in geodesy, in cement testing, in bridge building and in photography. We pass through the central hall of the building to the south end and ascend to the second floor, where the College of Architecture is housed. At the S. W. corner is the fine library of the college, a collection of special works in this field, many of them magnificently illustrated. The walls of the passageways are covered with drawings and illustrations of architectural works, and the College possesses a large collection of architectural photographs.

Directly east of Lincoln Hall, across East Avenue, is the new Rockefeller Hall, now being constructed for the department of Physics.

The small stone building next to the south is used at present (1904) for work in butter and cheese making. It was erected by the State, but has been purchased by the University, and is soon to become a part of the new

Goldwin Smith Hall (shown on the plan but not yet finished), which will be the home of the humanities.

We cross President's Avenue and enter Stimson Hall, devoted to Anatomy and Histology, and to Medicine as far as that subject is taught in Ithaca. A tablet by the north door bears a dedicatory inscription. The laboratories of the first and second floors, together with the apparatus for teaching and investigation, are freely shown to visitors; but the dissecting rooms upon the top floor are opened only upon special permission, to be obtained from the secretary. The last half of the course in the College of Medicine, demanding clinical facilities, is pursued in New York City only.

Directly at the head of President's Avenue, in a grove, stands the residence of Andrew D. White, the first president of the University. Turning south on East Avenue, we reach the New York State Veterinary College, erected by the State in 1894. The yellow brick buildings stand back from the street in a group by themselves. Visitors should not fail to notice the water garden in front of the main building. Entering the building itself by either door the Museum is reached. Above this are the various laboratories and private work rooms. At the north end we may pass through the large lecture hall to the dissecting rooms. Back of the main building are the operating theatre and hospital accommodations for the animals under treatment. The whole plant furnishes a complete equipment for work in its field. The Act passed

by the State Legislature in 1904 for the establishment of a State College of Agriculture provides for the erection of other buildings in this immediate vicinity.

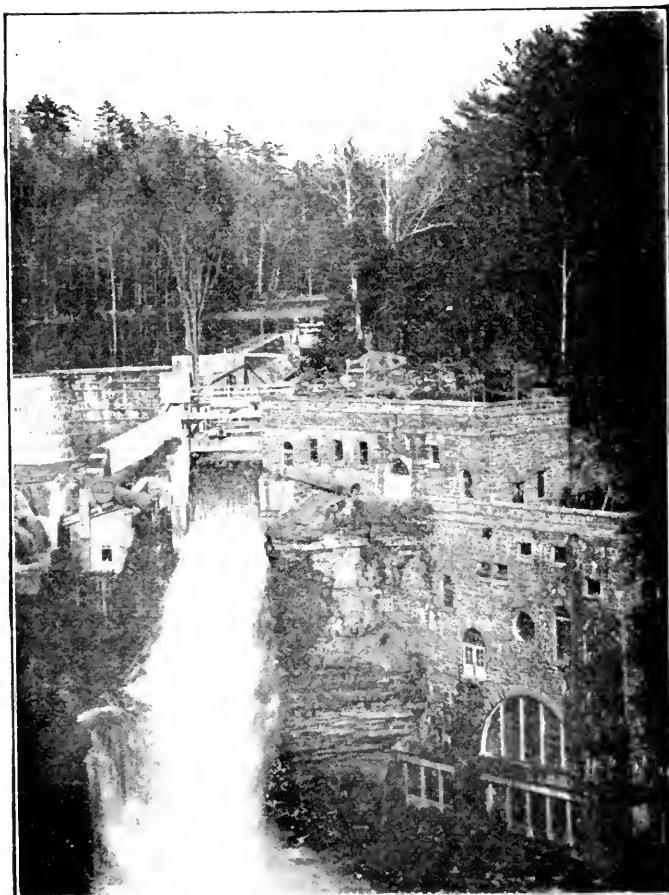
Just south of the Veterinary College stands the Fueretes Observatory, erected in 1903 by General Alfred C. Barnes. It contains an outfit for astronomical work.

Surrounding this are the gardens and orchards of the department of Horticulture, where interesting experiments in the growing of fruits and flowers are carried on. Fine displays of both are to be seen in their appropriate seasons. Garden Avenue bounds the gardens on the east. Beyond it lies the new Athletic Field of 50 acres, now (1904) under construction. Visitors may now return to South Avenue and the street railway; or, turning north on Garden Avenue, may reach the reservoir which affords a fine view of the entire grounds and of the surrounding country. The large barns of the department of Agriculture lie to the east. A path leads north through the field to Beebe Lake (p. 43). The road to the northwest leads to the street railway.



THE VICINITY OF THE CAMPUS

Fall Creek Gorge and Beebe Lake. These beautiful bits of scenery are best reached from the bridge near the north end of East Avenue. A path along the south side of the



The Hydraulic Laboratory and Beebe Lake

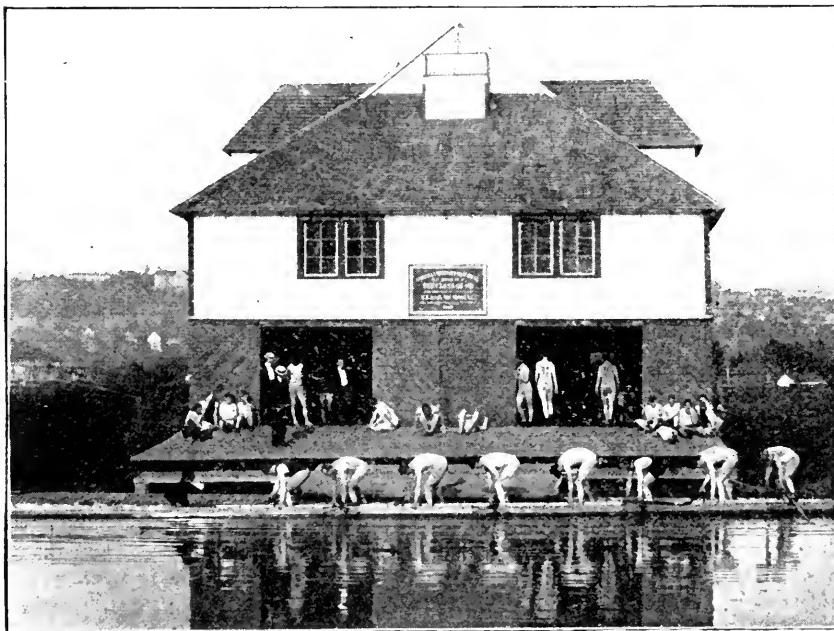
ravine leads to the **Hydraulic Laboratory**, which is built into the side of the gorge itself in a picturesque way, and contains a complete plant for work in hydraulics. Continuing by the path we pass the women's boathouse, on the border of the lake, and reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile) the hamlet of Forest Home. Visitors may return direct to the Campus, or they may cross the bridge, follow the road (left) to the top of the short hill, and there turn into the field through the bars, thus reaching the Campus by an easy but rather obscure footpath along the north side of the stream.

Those who wish to descend into the gorge may take a long flight of steps immediately back of the blacksmith shop (see plan, p. 43) and cross the ravine by the swinging bridge. Thence a path leads along the stream up to the foot of Triphammer Fall, or down, under the higher swinging bridge, to the old powerhouse of the street railway company (p. 43) and beyond that by a gradual ascent of the bank of the stream to the north end of the Stewart Avenue bridge. From this point a path, narrow in places, but safe, except in wet weather, when it is sometimes very slippery, leads down to the top of the Ithaca Fall. There is no way of getting out of the gorge on the north side below the fall, but when the water is low pedestrians may cross on the top of the dam, and pass out through the tunnel (pp. 7, 43).

North of Franklin Hall a path leads down to the swing bridge crossing the gorge to Cornell Heights. From the south end of this bridge, a path runs along the

side of the gorge to the Stewart Avenue bridge and the street railway, and further to the tunnel if desired.

The Cornell Boathouse (map, p. 44) is situated on the banks of the Inlet. Visitors may take the street-car to its terminus at the Lehigh Valley station, cross the bridge on Buffalo Street and follow the footpath on the east side of the Inlet



The Cornell Boathouse

until the Boathouse is reached. During the boating season various crews start hence for practice about five o'clock in the afternoon and the premises afford a lively and interesting picture.

EXCURSIONS

View Points abound on the hills adjacent to Ithaca. Especially fine are those just north of the Country Club, affording a prospect of the lake and of the Newfield hills to the S.W. The highest of these (Connecticut Hill) reaches the altitude of 2100 feet. An attractive prospect of the city and the lake is afforded by the hill just south of the upper switch of the Lackawanna Railroad, and near to the Danby road. Bald Hill (1280 feet) may be reached in 45 minutes walk from the Campus and commands 30 miles of the lake. The view from Turkey Hill (map, p. 46) is similar, and even more extensive.

Renwick Park, at the south-east corner of Cayuga Lake, is reached by the Tioga Street branch of the street railway (free transfer from the Campus line). It is a pleasant place in which to pass an hour, especially when the sun hangs low over the western hills. A band furnishes excellent music here in the evening, and during part of the time a vaudeville performance is given in one of the pavilions. From the dock nearby various steamers start for Cayuga and intermediate points, including Aurora, the seat of Wells College for women. During the summer a small boat usually runs several times in the forenoon, and every hour or so in the afternoon, to Glenwood (hotel), and to the cottages along the west shore of the lake as far as Crowbar Point (map, p. 46). This ride, which takes about two hours,

is especially attractive just at evening. Rowboats may be hired at the dock, and sailboats are also to be had, but sailing is dangerous for persons unacquainted with the lake, which is exposed to sudden and quickly changing gusts of wind.

By following the railroad track or the highway along the east shore of the lake, visitors may reach in ten or fifteen minutes the works of the Remington Salt Company and see the entire process of manufacturing salt, which is here found about 2,000 feet below the surface. Water is forced down to the salt stratum and when saturated, is pumped up and evaporated and the salt refined. The steam used in the process of evaporation is first made to furnish electric power for the street railway.

The George Junior Republic (map, p. 46) may be reached by the L. V. R. R. (from the East Ithaca Station) to Freeville, or by a carriage drive of about 10 miles, by any one of the roads shown on the map. Of these, the shortest route and that usually in the best condition is the Dryden road. In dry weather a most pleasant route is via University Avenue and the north edge of the Campus, and Forest Home, joining the first route near Varna. Turn to the left from the Dryden Road at Willow Glen. The road on the north side of Fall Creek through Etna is also attractive, but it is more hilly, and portions of it are sometimes in bad condition.

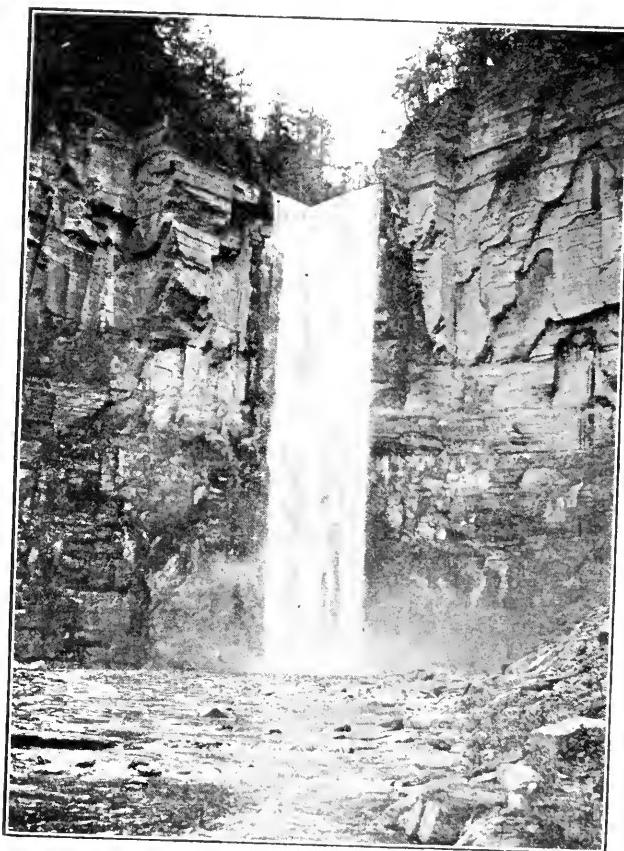
The purpose of William R. George, who founded the Republic in 1895, was the reclamation of wayward children

by removing them from town conditions and placing them where each might feel his individual responsibility for success or failure. To this end a miniature republic was instituted, the citizens having their own government officials, police officers and courts, and their own currency, and their state was organized and is conducted on the principle "nothing without labor." Both boys (of 14-17 years of age) and girls (of 12-16 years) are received into the Junior Republic. The whole number is limited to 115.

Enfield Glen (7 miles, see map, p. 46). A mile beyond Buttermilk Falls, which may be reached from South Cayuga Street by the Spencer Road or from West State Street by the Inlet Road, we diverge to the right (the road on the left leads to Spencer) and soon turn to the right again, ascending rapidly through woods for about a mile. Another mile, less steep and with fine views of the Danby hills to the south, brings us, beyond the school house, to a side road (left) which soon descends steeply to the hamlet of Enfield Falls. The path to the glen starts by the inn on the north side of the stream—Butternut Creek—and leads through fields and over a foot bridge to "The Flume," a miniature reproduction of Ausable Chasm, though in a very different geological formation. The path, proceeding on ledges and by rock-hewn steps, and crossing the stream again, emerges at length above a large square chamber known as The Devil's Dining Room. A short distance below, the path, clinging to the side of the cliff, brings us to the head of Lucifer Fall, probably the most beautiful waterfall in all this land of

streams. Beyond this point the path, partly supported on a trestle, is a trifle dizzy in places, but quite safe for the steady-headed, and the view of the cascade with the fern-clad bank opposite, richly repays the effort necessary to reach the foot of the Fall. From this point to the Inlet the creek is uninteresting, and it is better to retrace our steps to the road above. Parties who drive may find it pleasant to cross the highway bridge beyond the inn, following the road up Butternut Creek, skirt Key Hill (1,550 feet), and return by way of Newfield village, keeping the road on the north side of Newfield Creek. The distance by this route is about 5 miles further, but the views between Newfield and Ithaca will compensate for the detour.

Taughannock Falls (map, p. 46) is reached by the L. V. R. R. or by a carriage drive of 9 miles. The fall itself, 215 feet, is the highest single fall east of the Rocky Mountains. The perpendicular walls of the surrounding amphitheatre, rising to nearly 400 feet, and the winding course of the ravine below, combine to make an impressive scene. A road skirting the northern edge of the ravine runs from the hotel to the lake (about a mile). The first half mile affords striking views into the depths of the gorge at the right and over the lake to the left. The visitor to Taughannock should not omit to see these, perhaps the most attractive features of the place. About a quarter of a mile below the hotel a steep but well built path quits the road at a small rustic building and leads down the north side of the gorge to the foot of the falls. Thence it is possible, in dry



Taughannock Falls

weather, to make one's way down the ravine to "the point," but a return to the road by the path is more advisable. On the grounds of the hotel there is a pavilion commanding an extensive view of the lake, especially fine towards sunset.

Slaterville Springs (map, p. 46) enjoys some reputation as a summer resort on account of its pure air and

magnetic iron springs. It is nine miles from Ithaca and is reached either by the valley road, a continuation of East State Street and macadamized as a state road for part of the way; or by the Ellis Road, a continuation of Mitchell Street which diverges left from East State Street, just east of Eddy Street. The part of this road between Ellis and Slaterville is very bad in wet weather. A third road, via Snyder Hill, lies between these two and affords some extensive views.

RAVINES

Good walkers, not averse to scrambling, will find interesting a climb through the gorges of Six Mile Creek, Buttermilk Creek, Lick Brook and Coy's Glen, all of which contain numerous cascades and an extremely varied flora. A trip to any one of these occupies half a day.

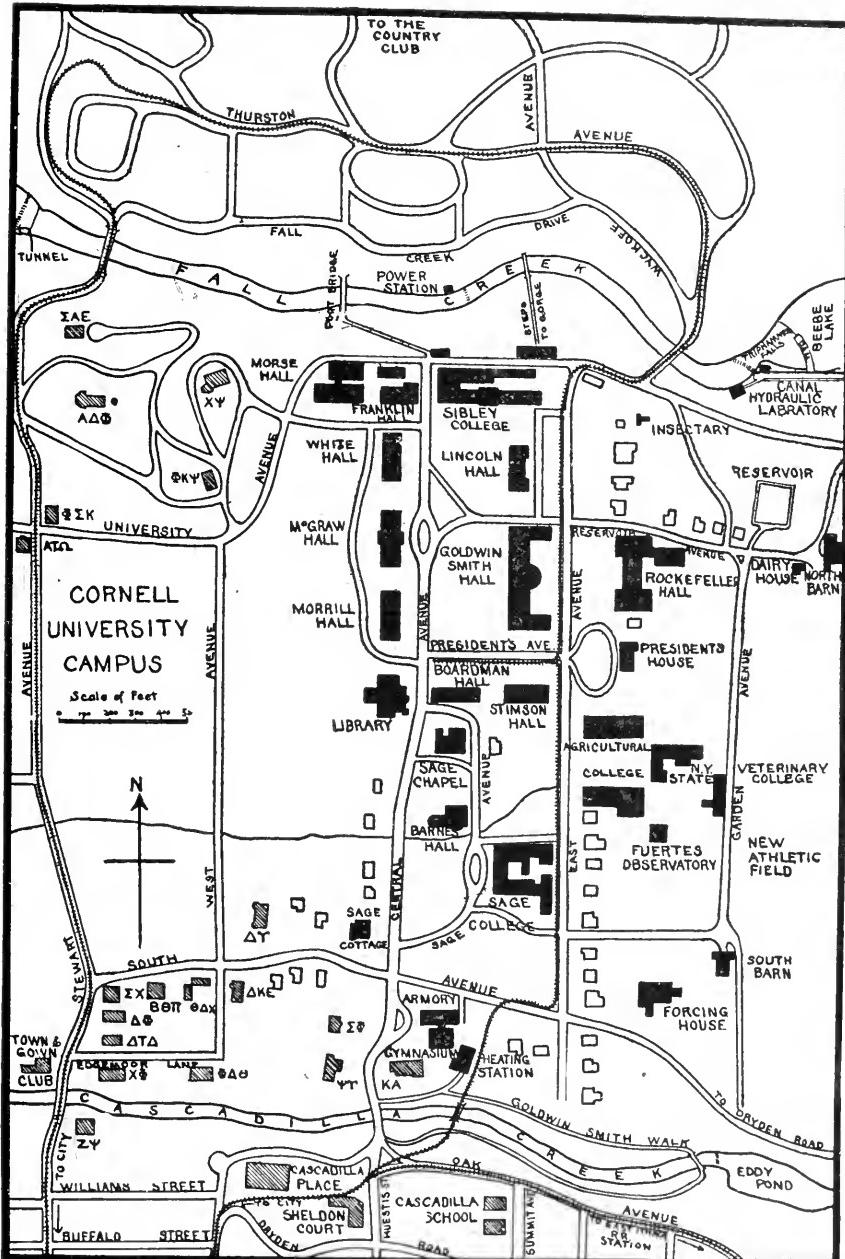


RAILROADS AND HOTELS

Ithaca is reached by either the Lackawanna (a branch leaving the main line at Owego), or by the Lehigh Valley railroad. Through sleeping cars run from New York over both roads, and through trains from Buffalo and New York on the Lehigh. Lehigh trains on the Cayuga Lake branch run also from Ithaca to Auburn and from the East Ithaca Station to Freeville, Auburn, Elmira, Cortland and Canastota. (See map, p. 47.)

Hotels are the Ithaca Hotel (\$2.00-3.50), the Clinton House (\$2-3) and the Tompkins House (\$1.50 per day). Visitors can almost always obtain lodgings in one of the numerous houses in the eastern part of the city, and restaurants and boarding houses abound both in the business part of the town and in and near Huestis and Eddy streets on East Hill. Persons contemplating a prolonged stay will be helped to find quarters if they apply at the secretary's office in Barnes Hall (plan of Campus, p. 43).

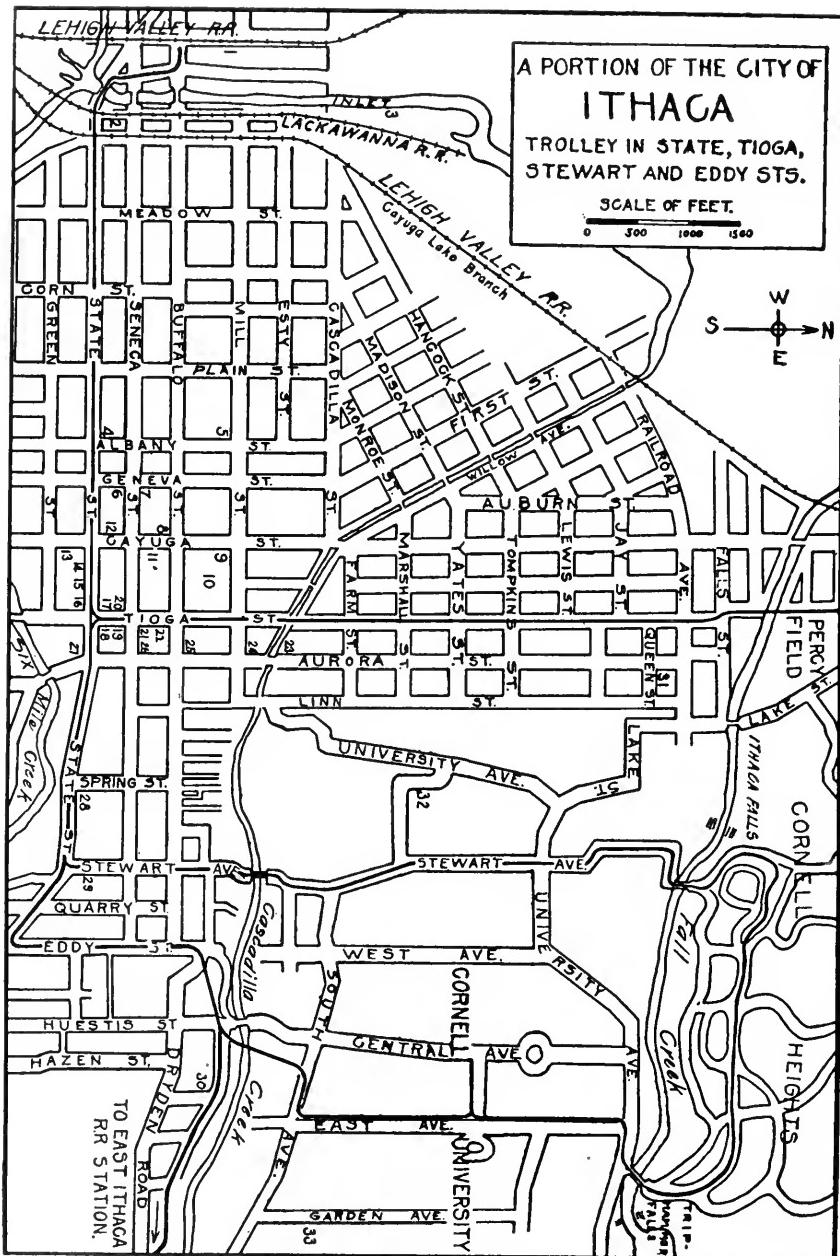
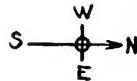




A PORTION OF THE CITY OF
ITHACA

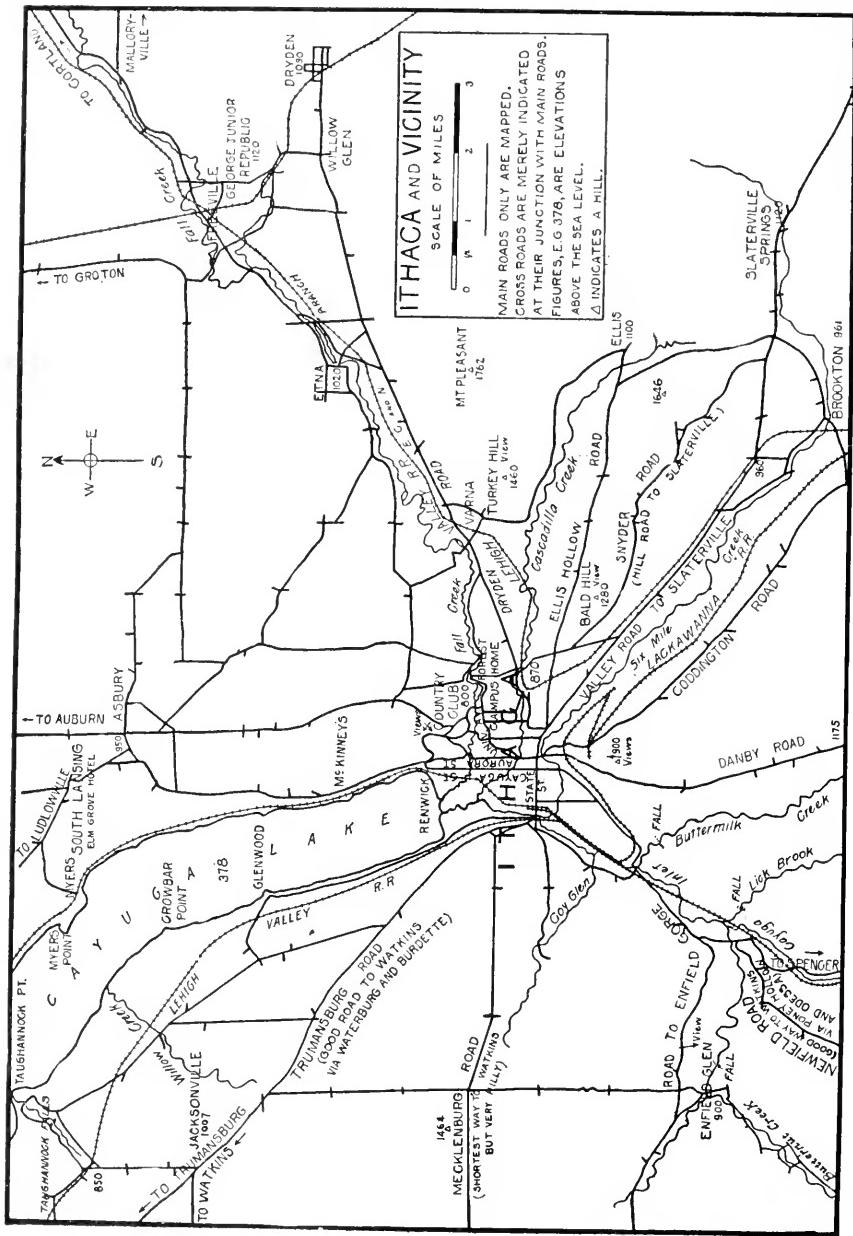
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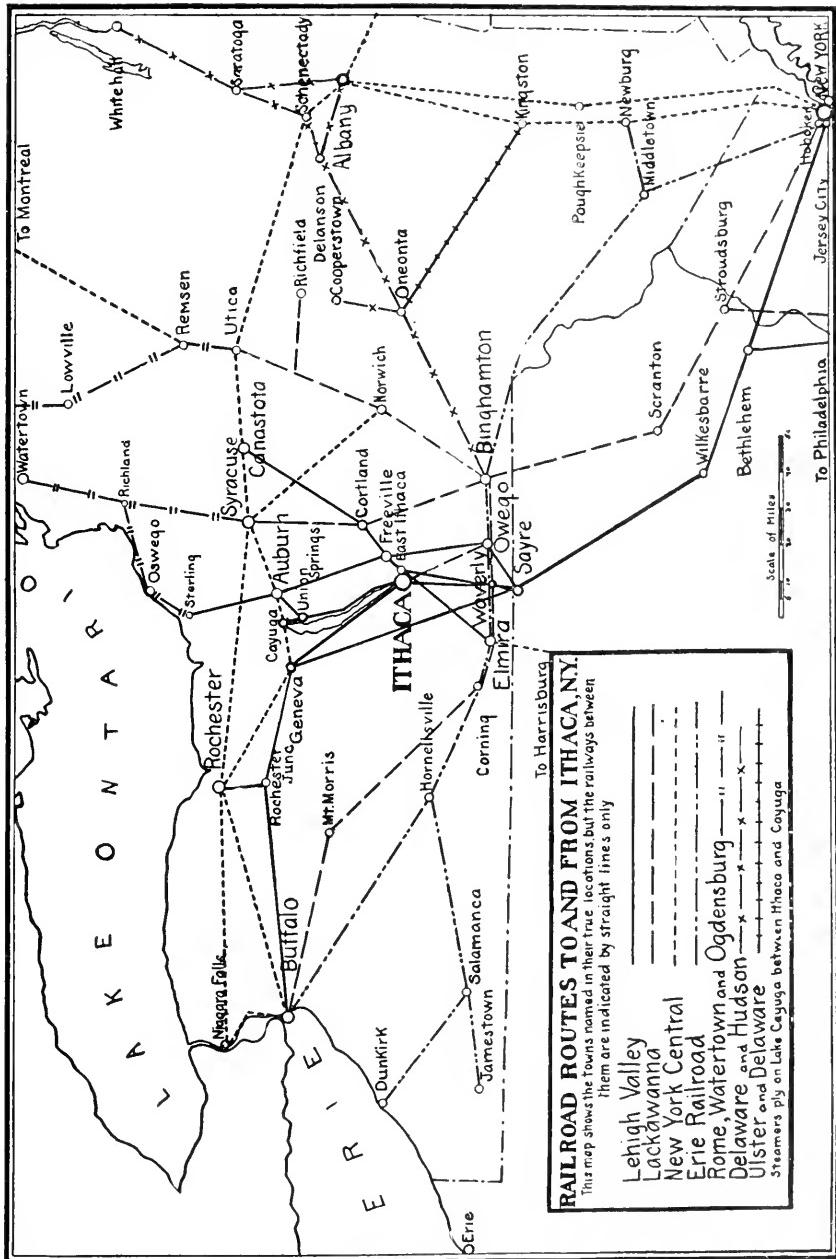
SCALE OF FEET.



KEY TO THE MAP OF THE CITY OF ITHACA

1. Lehigh Valley Railroad Station.
2. Lackawanna Railroad Station.
3. Cornell Boathouse.
4. State Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
5. Central School.
6. Roman Catholic Church.
7. Congregational Church.
8. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.
9. Presbyterian Church.
10. Park Baptist Church.
11. Ithaca High School.
12. Clinton House.
13. Lyceum Theatre.
14. Post Office.
15. Tompkins County National Bank.
16. Business Men's Association (free information bureau).
17. Ithaca Trust Company.
18. Postal Telegraph Company.
 { Western Union Telegraph Company.
19. } First National Bank.
20. Ithaca Savings Bank.
21. City Hall.
22. New Post Office Site.
23. City Hospital.
24. Aurora Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
25. Unitarian Church.
26. Tompkins House.
27. New Ithaca Hotel.
28. Cornell Infirmary.
29. East Hill School.
30. Cascadilla School.
31. Fall Creek School.
32. Llenroc.
33. New Athletic Field.





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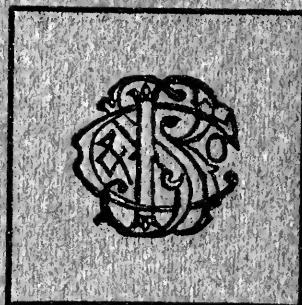
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